

THE NEW ERA.

FREDK DOUGLASS, Corresponding Editor.

All communications should be addressed, Publishers, New Era, Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C.

The undersigned, Frederick Douglass, Esq., our Corresponding Editor, will be designated that 40

This paper is not responsible for the views expressed by Correspondents.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1870.

Mr. Thomas Downing, at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, is Agent for the New Era.

Mr. Lewis W. Stevenson, is a daily authorized General Agent for the New Era in the State of Texas.

We call upon our friends everywhere to interest themselves in procuring and forwarding subscriptions to the New Era. A little effort of individuals in the localities where they reside can be made to aid us materially. Now is the time to make the effort, as the fall campaigns are approaching.

We also want to be furnished with the names of responsible parties to act as agents in any of the States or Territories.

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Republicans Attention!

ROOMS OF THE UNION CONGRESSIONAL

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

The Republican State and Congressional Committees in the several States are respectfully requested to place themselves in communication with this Committee at their earliest convenience, with a view to co-operate in the coming elections.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. JAMES H. PLATT, M. C., Secretary Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee, Washington, D. C.

Republican journals throughout the country are requested to publish this notice conspicuously.

Those willing to do so will aid the cause by sending their papers to us regularly until the close of the campaign.

JAMES H. PLATT, Jr., Secretary.

The Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee.

The organization of the Union Congressional

Republican Executive Committee is as follows:

Republican papers throughout the country will aid the good cause by copying the list of the officers of the committee.

Hon. HARRY WATSON, Chairman,

Hon. JAMES H. PLATT, Jr., Secretary,

Hon. SIMON CANNON,

Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,

Hon. B. F. RICE,

Hon. FRED. A. SAWYER,

Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN,

Hon. JOHN H. KEITHAM,

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COLONEL J. H. CLEMENTS, Asst. Secretary,

WILLIAM S. HUNTINGTON, Treasurer,

All communications should be addressed to Hon. JAMES H. PLATT, Jr., M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEND ON YOUR MONEY.—We receive a great

many letters, saying that several subscribers

have been obtained, and requesting us to forward

the papers, and they will remit as soon as a

certain number of subscribers are procured.

We keep no book of account with subscribers,

and cannot send any paper until the money is

received. Our friends should send the names,

with the money, just as fast as they are ob-

tained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of

the subscribers.

THERE is no truth in the story two or three

times telegraphed from Paris that Gen. SHER-

MAN had applied for a position in the French

army and that the request had been refused.

As Gen. SHERMAN has made no such request

it is not likely that there has been any such re-

fusal. He has gone to Europe at his own re-

quest as a private gentleman simply to make

such observations as he might have an oppor-

tunity of doing upon the new arms and military

movements generally of the contending powers.

THIS was again by the Democratic party to

perpetuate slavery, cost the people four thousand

millions of dollars. They have already spent

one thousand seven hundred million of the

principal and over a hundred million of interest.

They have twenty three hundred millions

of the principal of this debt still to pay, and

nearly as much more in interest. This is a

small part of what the Democratic war has

cost the people.

ANOTHER terrible tragedy in the Bolton-Dick-

ensons vendetta was enacted near Memphis, Tenn.,

on the 30th ult. As Col. Thomas Dickens was

on his way home on Big Creek, in this county,

he was shot from the bushes and killed. Detec-

tive officers are working up the case, which

creates great excitement. Col. Dickens was an

old man. He killed Wade Bolton in this city

last fall. Dickens is the tenth person killed in

this feud.

JOHN PARRING of every description done with

promptness and in the best style of the art, at

the New Era Steam Printing Establishment.

A Warning from North Carolina.

The election returns from North Carolina at the time of writing are most unfavorable to the Republican party. The reports indeed, from that State assert in very positive terms that the rebel Democracy have secured the Legislature, a majority of the members of Congress, and their candidate for Attorney General. But these reports come from rebels, and their well known habit of sending lying news, gives us a little hope that matters are not so bad as represented. But they are undoubtedly bad enough, at best, and indicate a state of things that should serve as a warning to the Republican party.

Were the defeat in North Carolina, if such it prove to be, an ordinary political reverse, resulting simply from indifference on the part of Republicans, as in New York, there would be nothing discouraging in it. The old Whig party always did, and the Republican party does now, after achieving a national victory, relapse into inactivity, and permits their opponents to win back States that had been wrested from them in the excitement of a Presidential contest. Such was the case after Lincoln's first election, and such would have been the case after his second election but for the murderous folly of the Democratic party. Connecticut, Oregon, and other States have been temporarily lost to us through this reprehensible inactivity. And we would add New York to this list, but for the well-known fact that it has been wrested from us, not by a change in the sentiments of the people, but by the most stupendous system of fraudulent voting the world ever witnessed.

But there is reason to fear that we have not been defeated in North Carolina, through want of interest in the election, or exhaustion in the Presidential canvass. The indications are that we are defeated, as in Virginia, to the defeat of colored voters. The rebel Democracy could never have carried the State, nor even increased their strength except with the aid of colored votes. We exposed a short time ago the desperate efforts of the rebel leaders were making to deceive colored men into voting for the men and party who inaugurated a four year's war to retain them in slavery. In North Carolina they have succeeded even beyond our fears, as they did a few months ago in Virginia, in bamboozling enough of them to throw the State into the hands of their old masters and sworn enemies.

Surrounded as they are by the men who used to own them, dependent in a great measure upon their good will for the means of supporting their families, and constantly assailed by threats of starvation or promises of labor and office, as circumstances may seem most expedient, it is not strange that they succeeded in seducing so many from their allegiance to their party and principles. It is undoubtedly true that these deceived voters will soon have reason to repent in sackcloth and ashes the fraud that has been practiced upon them. Already our colored friends in Virginia have discerned the cheat practiced upon them when they were induced to vote for WALKER for Governor. He is proving their worst enemy.

There is time for the Republican party to profit by the lessons of North Carolina; but it must be done promptly and efficiently, or other States will be lost through the same defections. Means must be adopted to reach, enlighten, and encourage the colored voters. They are honest, and naturally with the Republican party; but left to themselves, or rather to the tender mercy of their rich, unscrupulous, and worldly wise former masters, many of them will be bullied or seduced into the support of their bitter enemies. Northern Republicans understand the necessity of saving the Southern States and how it may be done. Is not the future control of the Government worth the sacrifice?

An Old Acquaintance in the French Army.

It is likely to turn out that the famous *mitrailleuse*, about which the French papers have had so much to say, and upon which Napoleon seems to have relied for certain victory over the Prussians, is an old American invention with which military men were familiar during the rebellion. It is stated to be the well-known Gatling gun, somewhat modified by the French, and there are thousands of soldiers of the Potomac army who can tell those curious upon the subject all about it. One of our exchanges ascribes this American Gatling gun, alias French *mitrailleuse* as a huge revolver on wheels. It consists of a number of gun barrels fastened together or bored in solid iron, carrying balls or shells several times larger than a musket ball. These barrels are loaded at the breech by machinery, the hammer and cock revolving round the barrels and exploding cartridge after cartridge as it travels. By turning a crank the cartridges are fed to the barrels and fired.

One man does this, while another keeps the gun leveled. The muzzle can be moved perpendicularly, or from side to side, at any speed, and while it is either firing or at rest. By moving it slowly from side to side, while firing, at the same elevation, the gun will sow a storm of bullets all along the front of a line or column against which it is directed. At the close of our war, during which our officers thought the gun of not much value in a country so wooded and covered as ours, the inventor still further perfected the weapon, and took it to France, where he introduced it to the notice of the Emperor. NAPOLEON was much struck with its promise of advantage in the open country. Much study, time, and many experiments were used in perfecting a French gun like it, with modified features, so as to adapt it to the requirements of the French service. The result was the much-talked-of *mitrailleuse*. Full descriptions, with engravings, of a number of different varieties of these "hail throwers," designed by different inventors, including the mechanical and military journals, and there is no mystery whatever about them. Contrary to the popular belief, the *mitrailleuse* is not a machine gun, and the breech-loading rifle, an American invention, contains the fundamental idea of them all. They are simply an attempt to create a revolver cannon, or a whole battery of small guns in one piece, and they are an American invention.

"The Bane of Democracy."

The Democratic leaders have declared that "Education is the bane of Democracy," and they act upon that theory whenever they have the power. It is a historical truth. Education and Democracy are as incompatible as fire and water. They cannot exist together. The Democratic leaders are thus wise (politically) in resisting the spread of education. That seems to be their policy in Connecticut especially. Whenever they get into power in that State their first act is to strike a blow at their free school system. When ENGLISH was elected Governor in 1868 the Normal School was shut up. As a nursery for teachers it was dangerous to the Democracy. When he was elected again in 1870, the policy of his party was given out to be the abolition of the State Bureau of Education. That is dangerous to Democracy. And their hatred for Gen. HOWARD and the Freedmen's Bureau has its origin in his efforts to educate the colored people of the nation. "Education is the bane of Democracy!"

A Striking Contrast.

The copperhead Democracy have two sources of hope—one is by downright falsehood in regard to the principles and acts of the Republican administration to alienate the people, and the other is by fraud and treachery, as in New York, to mislead them. At both of these schemes the Democrats are perfect adepts, and it is hard to decide whether they are the most skillful in inventing falsehoods or perpetrating frauds. It has been said that the greatest liar tells one hundred truths to one falsehood; but the philosopher who expressed this opinion lived before the time of copperhead Democracy, or he would have reversed the proposition. The false charges they have made in regard to Republican management of the finances especially are numerous and wicked enough to damn a whole nation were it composed of no better men. Sodom and Gomorrah did not more richly deserve the judgment sent upon them than the Democracy do. The vengeance visited upon them for their rebellion does not seem to incline them to forsake their wicked ways. Indeed, they are rather going on from bad to worse.

A brief comparison between the expenditure of the Government during the first fiscal year of President GRANT's administration and the last fiscal year under Democratic rule will show how largely they are their charges of extravagance and dishonesty against the Republican party.

During the last year of BUCHANAN's administration, ending June 30, 1861, the expenditure of the Government was \$84,557,258. From this amount may properly be deducted \$4,009,142 for interest on the public debt at that time. This would leave the actual expenditures, not including the postal service, \$80,557,116. The expenditures of the administration of President GRANT for the first year of his term, ending June 30, 1870, were \$222,113,269, and the appropriations for the year 1870-1 are \$12,000,000 less than this sum. From these amounts are to be deducted \$30,000,000 for pensions, \$122,000,000 for interest, and \$6,000,000 for collecting the internal revenue, all rendered necessary by the great Democratic rebellion. There should also be deducted from the gross expenditures of \$222,000,000 the sum of \$20,000,000 as the cost of the postal system of the country. This will reduce the absolute ordinary expenses of the first year of President GRANT's administration to \$102,000,000 to \$80,557,000 for BUCHANAN's last year.

But in order to make the comparison complete between the disloyal Democratic administration of Mr. BUCHANAN and the patriotic and honest Republican administration of President GRANT, it is necessary to reduce the expenditures during the latter—that is paper money—to the currency, in which the former used to pay his bills, and also make allowances for the difference of population then and now, which is at the least twenty five per cent. We will, therefore, deduct from GRANT's expenditure one-fifth on account of the difference between our paper currency and the gold currency with which BUCHANAN met the Government liabilities, and one-quarter more for the difference in population, which was then thirty millions, and is now forty millions. This will show that the present Republican administration would have spent in gold, for the year ending June 30, 1870, \$88,550,000, and will spend for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1871, \$78,550,000, which is really less than BUCHANAN spent the year before the war.

Every dollar that has been expended for interest on the public debt, for bounties and pensions, and for collecting the internal revenue, making in all about one hundred and sixty millions of dollars, is very properly charged to the Democratic rebellion. If that party had proved loyal to the Government, instead of exciting a rebellion to destroy it, these great items of taxation would have been spared the people, for we should have had no public debt, no internal revenue systems, no pensions of any considerable amount, and we should have a gold currency now as when they began their rebellion. And yet, in the face of these historical facts, the Democratic press from Maine to Georgia is made up of the most glaring charges of corruption and profligacy against the Republican party and its rulers. These charges form the staple of every copperhead orator's stump speech. And rebels themselves, who fought all through the rebellion under JEFF. DAVIS, are as boisterous and insolent as the most cowardly and depraved of their Northern aiders or sympathizers. How long will the people tolerate such great crimes?

Who are the Bondholders?

The copperhead demagogues have not yet abandoned their old electioneering practice of attempting to array the poor against the rich, and they are renewing their silly outcry against the bondholders. It is well enough, therefore, to repeat and answer the inquiry, "Who are the Government bondholders?" The answer to it is now, as it was in 1868, that they belong literally to the people, there being at least three millions of holders of these bonds, and not a tenth of them, as we have the authority of JAY COCKE for asserting, are what are called the great capitalists of the nation. They can find, and have found, far more profitable investments for their money, while hundreds of thousands of laboring men and poor women and private soldiers have invested their fifty or one hundred dollars in these bonds. The following official table will show that, if all are "bonded bondholders" who purchased these Government securities, we have a mighty army of them, and are the richest nation on earth. There were purchasers of 730:

Denomination.	Price.	Amount.
\$50 bonds.....	962,280	\$48,114,000
\$100 bonds.....	1,474,240	147,424,000
\$500 bonds.....	439,792	219,896,000
\$1,000 bonds.....	370,376	370,376,000
\$5,000 bonds.....	8,821	44,105,000
Total.....	3,255,509	\$890,900,000
And of the gold loan:		
\$50 bonds.....	2,045,480	\$102,274,000
\$100 bonds.....	3,134,240	313,504,000
\$500 bonds.....	934,544	467,572,000
\$1,000 bonds.....	788,032	788,032,000
\$5,000 bonds.....	18,744	93,720,000
Total.....	6,919,040	\$1,765,111,000

Every blow struck by a copperhead, therefore, is a blow that hits at least three millions of the people of the country, amongst whom are widows and orphans, and laborers, and mechanics, and soldiers, and small shopkeepers and traders, as well as the thrifty business man, the farmer, the professional man. A million of these "bonded bondholders" at least are voters, and they have shown in Maine how they resent this howl for "taxation," as they will in Michigan, and Indiana, and Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and every other Northern State, when the time comes. The copperheads are beginning to see the stupid blunder they made, and the cry will hereafter go up in a greatly modified form.

THE Indiana Republicans have opened their campaign. Senator Morton in referring to the foreign war, said that during the late rebellion in this country Germany stretched forth her hands in sympathy with us, and thus a large portion of our armies were Germans; and that now the Republican party sympathized with Prussia.

"Homes for the Homeless."

While the Democratic party claim to be the exclusive friends of the poor man, they can present no proof to sustain that claim. It rests upon their mere unsupported assertion. So far from that party entertaining any sympathy with the laboring millions, all their acts while in power and as individuals have been expressly designed to make the poor poorer and the rich richer. Their policy has been not only to diminish the demand for labor, but to decrease its value. From the commencement of the party their aim has been to bring European pauper labor into competition with our independent workmen, and to deprive them of all means of elevating themselves above their present condition. The policy of the Republican party not only to create work, but to keep up the price of labor, and to give every working and poor man in the land a free home, has received no support from the Democratic party. It has been secured in spite of them, and the American people owe all its blessings to the Republican party.

No more important act to the poor and landless, for whose benefit it is exclusively intended, than this measure giving free homes to every man in the Union, was ever passed by Congress. It is a law to make the whole body of American laborers freeholders, by securing to them, without money and without price, homesteads of their own. A measure of such vast importance to the great body of American workmen cannot be kept too constantly before the people. Like the blessings of air and water, its benefits are so universal, and have come to be looked upon so much as a matter of course, that they are forgotten, or at any rate the authors of them. Perhaps from the fact that it was enacted during the darkest days of the rebellion, when hundreds of thousands of those to whom it applies were armed in deadly conflict, and the general prosperity of the laboring classes since has served to divert their attention, to a considerable extent, from their benefits. But they exist, nevertheless, and are still within the reach of all who desire to possess them.

The emancipation of the slaves of the South, and the acts of Congress and constitutional amendments transferring them into American citizens and clothing them with all the rights, both civil and political, that any other class of citizens possess, has placed the benefits of the homestead laws within their reach equally with white men. A channel has thus been opened to these four millions of new-made citizens, which we trust they will not be slow to take advantage of. Every colored as well as every white man may enter upon and secure a title to one hundred and sixty acres of Government land whenever and wherever he may choose.

All the public land in five of the Southern States, viz: Arkansas, which has 9,300,000 acres of such land; Alabama, with 6,732,000 acres; Florida, with 19,380,000 acres; Louisiana, with 6,228,000 acres; and Mississippi, with 4,760,000 acres, making 46,400,000 acres in all, is expressly reserved for occupation by the Southern man who desires to secure for himself and family a homestead which cannot be alienated.

Was there ever a more beneficial law passed in any country, or any party than this which places at the will of the laboring men of the nation the whole public domain belonging to the Government? This domain, at 160 acres each, would provide homes for nearly or quite one million of men. How grandly does this act of practical good compare with the idle, hypocritical professions of the Democracy, especially as all their works have resulted directly to the injury of the poor man! Let the people reflect candidly upon the course of the two parties; we shall not fear the result.

An Encouraging Record.

On the 31st of July, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury had paid of the public debt during the previous sixteen months over one hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars. This is at the average rate of very nearly ten millions of dollars a month. If Congress had left the income and other taxes undisturbed for the remaining thirty-two months of President GRANT's administration, he would have continued to extinguish the debt at the same rate, and by that time have paid over three hundred and twelve millions more, at the very lowest, or four hundred and sixty-eight millions of dollars in four years. This would be a saving, in interest alone, of twenty-eight millions of dollars annually. But we must be satisfied with things as they are, and the nine millions of dollars and over already saved in interest each year. Those who clamored the loudest for a reduction of our taxes, like the New York Tribune, now regret that they were disturbed. The people, we think, feel so too, for the tax fell on those best able to bear it. All the clamor was made by the capitalists, or papers, in their interest in a few of the large cities. No laboring man in the Union, unless he earned over \$1,000 a year, had any tax to pay. Nor, indeed, any one else. And those who had that income could afford and were willing to pay ten dollars a year towards getting rid of our debt.

"In Union There is Strength."

No one doubts the truth of this trite old adage; and it is quite as true that in division there is weakness, defeat, and disgrace. Our friends in North Carolina are smarting under the illustration of its truth just brought upon themselves. Republicans, from some trivial causes, have become sored, and so have avenged themselves by voting against their real friends, their avowed principles, and their best interests—almost literally bit of their noses to spite their faces. This is the main cause of our defeat. But many have been bullied and others bought into supporting the rebel ticket; and now that they have put their heads into the lion's mouth, or been coaxed into the spider's house, what are they to gain by the defection? They undoubtedly punish the Republican party and inflict a blow upon Gen. GRANT's administration; but what have they gained for themselves? Do they expect better treatment from their old copperhead rebel enemies than from the Republican party? If they do, they will soon wake up to a bitter disappointment.

The Prussian Victory Over France.

The news of the great victories of Prussia over Napoleon, which are published to day, indicate the speedy downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty, unless saved by an unexpected victory within this week. By its end, unless defeated, there is every reason to believe the Prussian army will be well nigh to the gates of Paris. The whole French army has been beaten, and is retreating. A more signal and disastrous defeat than the French has suffered within the past week has few parallels in history. The universal opinion seems to be that NAPOLEON was out-generaled by the Prussians before the fight began, and that the Prussian officers, as well as soldiers and arms, are far more than a match for the French. There is no reason to doubt the fact that NAPOLEON has been dreadfully defeated. Indeed, he officially reports his defeat, and exhibits the alarm he has for his army. Read the news.

Carrying Out the Programme.

The Democratic party are as revolutionary in their designs now as they were in 1868, when they declared their programme to be to nullify all the reconstruction laws of Congress. An extract from FRANK BLAIR's letter of June 1868, which secured him the nomination for Vice President under SEYMOUR, will refresh the memory of our readers as to the Democratic conspiracy then. He said:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President-elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments subject to Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid a future strife to put the issue plainly to the country."

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us. Their orators and papers declare themselves in favor of precisely this same revolutionary scheme now, and have undoubtedly kept it constantly in view from the day it was proclaimed by BLAIR and endorsed by the Democratic Convention of that year. They are moving heaven and earth and the place under the earth to carry out their wicked conspiracy.

Service of Colored Soldiers.

It used to be, and is now when the experiment will not cost them anything, a very common practice on the part of the copperhead press, and more commonly by copperheads in private, to disparage the courage and zeal of the colored men who entered the Union service during the war. They not only assert that the colored people generally were remarkably indifferent as to the result of the war and destitute of proper appreciation of their own interest, but that those who entered the army were cowardly and worthless soldiers. But the truth is, according to the report of the Provost Marshal General for 1866-7, page 79, which we have taken the trouble to examine, that they lost in battle as large a proportion of men as the white regiments. Instead of having only one thousand men killed in battle, as the rebel papers allege, they lost three times that number, or 2,997, and from diseases contracted in the field, 26,301, making the whole loss, out of 180,017 colored men enlisted, 29,298. Their entire casualties were 54,009, or nearly one in three of all the enlisted men. This would show that nearly 25,000 were wounded in battle, and it is a record that will compare favorably with that of the white volunteers. If they had lost an equal proportion in killed, wounded, and from disease, etc., the numbers would have reached about 750,007 men.

The Public Debt Statement.

The public debt statement for July shows a reduction during the month of \$17,000,000. The following is a recapitulation of the statement issued August 1.		
	Principal.	Interest.
Debt bearing no interest.....	\$22,500,000 00	00
Debt bearing 6 per cent.....	1,750,562 80	00
Total bearing no interest.....	\$24,250,562 80	00
Debt bearing interest.....	\$45,400,000 00	44
Practical amount.....	39,734 48	00
Total.....	\$69,680,000 00	\$373,684 98
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	\$5,601,117 35	\$466,791 43
Amount outstanding.....	\$64,078,882 65	\$374,125 55
Debt and Legal-Tender.....	\$356,106,254 00	00
Notes.....	39,734 48	00
Practical amount.....	\$380,840 00	00
Total.....	\$434,190 48	00
Total amount outstanding.....	\$247,9,902 87	\$374,101 84
Total debt—Principal and interest.....	\$252,892,795 35	\$748,227 39
Less amount paid, including due and unpaid.....	\$21,932,836 40	00
Amount in the Treasury.....	\$102,960,20 20	00
Less amount in the Treasury on the date of the report.....	\$18,068,682 20	00
Amount in the Treasury.....	\$84,891,518 00	00
Total.....	\$238,333,747 35	\$748,227 39
Decrease of debt during the past month.....	\$17,000,000 00	00
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870.....	69,004,000 00	00
Interest Railroad bonds outstanding.....	\$4,615,832 00	00
Interest Railroad bonds repaid.....	220,000 00	00
Interest paid by the United States.....	\$15,845,344 00	00
Interest repaid by the United States.....	8,815,344 00	00
Interest repaid by the United States.....	2,267,613 00	00
Interest repaid by the United States.....	5,683,613 00	00